

## 2 Fiascos, Big Wins Mark Dulles Cloak-Dagger Career

WASHINGTON (UPI)—At first, acts as President was to terms of what the public is likely to remember about the CIA under Dulles' direction — were the U-2 "spy plane" incident, which broke up Eisenhower's Paris summit conference, and the Cuban invasion flasco.

Now 68, the brother of the late Secretary of State John Foster Dulles has been director of the hush-hush cloak-and-dagger agency since Feb. 1953, when President Eisenhower chose him for the post. But he actually started government service at 23 as a diplomat in Europe.

One of John F. Kennedy's

Perhaps the high point in his career came in World War II when, operating from Switzerland, he formed a spy network that reached deep into Nazi Germany. It produced advance information on the V-1 and V-2 rockets, played a role in the bomb plot against Adolf Hitler, and was given much credit for the surrender of German troops in northern Italy in 1945.

Perhaps the low points — in its organization; never identi-

ties its personnel, except the few at the top echelons; and will not discuss its budget, its methods of operations, or its sources of information.

But Dulles in his role as master spy has succeeded in gaining fame despite the secrecy.

For his wartime service, he received from the government the Medal of Merit and Presidential Citation, and the Medal of Freedom, as well as honors from France, Belgium and Italy.

Dulles served as a member of the U.S. diplomatic corps in Vienna, Bern, Constantinople, Berlin and Washington.

He was a member of the American commission to negotiate peace at the Paris Peace Conference in 1918-19.

The pipe-smoking diplomat-turned-spy also was a U.S. delegate to two Geneva peace conferences, the Arms Trade Conference in 1925, and to the Preparatory Disarmament Conference in 1926. He also served as legal adviser to the U.S. delegations to two later Geneva Conferences.

It was during World War I that his spy career began, some say. He was chief of the Office of Strategic Services in Switzerland.

After the war, in addition to practicing law, Dulles served as a government adviser with emphasis on foreign and anti-German policy.

In 1948, he was appointed chairman of a three-man committee to survey the American intelligence system and then, in late 1950, joined the staff of CIA Director Walter Bedell Smith.